JPRS 76285

22 August 1980

China Report

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

No. 77

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 76285

22 August 1980

CHINA REPORT

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

No. 77

CONTENTS

ECONOMIC PLANNING

Rapid Population Increase Seen as Burden on Economy
(Wu Lunping; RENMIN RIBAO, 22 May 80) 1

GENERAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION

Briefs

Shandong Innovations 6
Jilin Worker Recruitment System 6
Guangzhou Industry 6
Liaoning Postal Liner 6
Record Number of Dictionaries 7
Jiangsu Industrial Town 7

FINANCE AND BANKING

Special Loans Granted to Light, Textile Industries
(TIANJIN RIBAO, 8 Jun 80) 8

Briefs

Gansu People's Banks 9
Liaoning Finance-Trade Conference 9

FUELS AND POWER

Cities' Fuel Conservation Achievements Cited
(Wu Baolang; GONGREN RIBAO, 29 Mar 80) 10

New Technology To Conserve Electricity Promoted
(Feng Xuanqi, et al.; ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 14 May 80) 12

Regulations on Electric Service Issued
(GONGREN RIBAO, 4 Jun 80) 14

Energy Usage Investigation Urged
(Wu Wen, Chen Quanbin; NANFANG RIBAO, 9 Jun 80) 16

Beijing Takes Steps To Save Electricity
(BEIJING RIBAO, 9 Jun 80) 19

Marsh Gas Successfully Used To Run Cars
(Fu Shida, Chen Yikun; SICHUAN RIBAO, 29 May 80) 21

Incompetent Leading Cadres Replaced
(Li Yaoguang, Zhang Yuchi; DAZHONG RIBAO, 4 Jul 80) . 22

New Technniques Being Introduced in Coal Industry
(Yang Bin, Yu Zaiyuan; GONGREN RIBAO, 19 Mar 80) 23

Stepped Up Development of Coal Urged by Minister
(Gao Yangwen Interview; GONGREN RIBAO, 22 Mar 80) ... 25

Briefs

Fujian Energy 29

MINERAL RESOURCES

Achievements of Geologists in Guangdong Province Cited
(NANFANG RIBAO, 30 Apr 80) 30

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Collective Enterprise Profits Respond to Autonomy
(TIANJIN RIBAO, 3 Jun 80) 32

Modernizing Shanghai's Light Industry Under Discussion
(WEN HUI BAO, 9 Jun 80) 34

'XINHUA' Features Beijing's Garment Industry
(XINHUA, 8 Aug 80) 36

Briefs

Harbin Shoe Export Meeting 38
Guangdong Light, Textile Industry 38

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Development of Light Framework Construction Termed Useful
(Su Yan; GUANGMING RIBAO, 11 Jun 80) 39

Four Priorities Proposed in Supply of Building Materials
(Sang Rubin, He Chunli; BEIJING RIBAO, 29 May 80) .. 42

Briefs
Guangxi Capital Construction 44

DOMESTIC TRADE

Tianjin City Conducts Price Control Survey
(RENMIN RIBAO, 2 May 80) 45

Briefs
Gansu Commercial Front 47
Guiyang Commodity Price Meeting 47
Liaoning Trade Fair 47

FOREIGN TRADE

Sweden's Volvo Signs Large Barter Deal for Trucks, Buses
(DAGENS NYHETER, 12 Jul 80) 48

Agreement With Guang-Dong Province,
by Peter Sandberg
Foreign Exchange Problem.
by Olle Rossander

TRANSPORTATION

Guangdong Province Completes River Survey
(NANFANG RIBAO, 7 May 80) 51

Deepwater Wharf Added to Beilun Harbor, Zhejiang Province
(WEN HUI BAO, 26 Apr 80) 52

Briefs
Heilongjiang Vehicle Management Meeting 54
Xinjiang Highway Construction 54
Northwest Highway Construction 54

RAPID POPULATION INCREASE SEEN AS BURDEN ON ECONOMY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 80 p 5

[Article by Wu Lunping [6762 3229 5493]: "The Effects of Population Increase on Economic Development"]

[Text] China has a low per-capita output that grows slowly mainly because of rapid population increase. More and more comrades are beginning to see this problem though not all comrades are fully aware that rapid population increase is a burden on our economy.

1

From a historical materialist viewpoint, population growth is not the main force behind social development. Nevertheless, it does affect social development and the speed in which the national economy moves ahead.

Generally speaking, rapid population growth will speed up economic development in countries and regions which are sparsely populated, endowed with rich untapped resources and great national wealth. The United States during the early years of her capitalist development, Australia and Canada where there are only one or two people to each square kilometer of land, and nations with large oil production fall into this category. On the other hand, in countries and regions burdened with a dense population, limited arable land, low level of industrialization, and inadequate employment of the labor force by their industries, rapid population growth will slow down and even strangle economic development.

Even in the same country or region, population increase will affect the development of production to a different degree during different stages of development of productive forces. For example, in the early years of her industrial development, the United States had an underdeveloped productive force and relied mainly on manual labor. At that time, natural population growth (including an influx of immigrants) contributed to a rapid economic development. In recent decades, as science and technology advanced in leaps and bounds, much manpower was replaced by machine power and most production processes were automated. As a result, previous reliance upon population growth to achieve economic growth decreased.

Even sparsely populated countries like Australia and Canada changed their minds about immigration. In recent years, the governments of these two countries have promoted family planning to keep their populations small in favor of higher education and higher scientific and technological competence for their population. They no longer admit immigrants as freely as before.

A population can be divided into productive and non-productive parts according to ability. By age, a population can be divided into young people and working-age people. In the same country or region, population growth in one part or another can have a different effect on overall productivity. Obviously, an increase in the number of people who can work, especially those with skills, will benefit production. This is why even densely populated countries still keep their doors open today for workers with special skills, especially scientists and technicians with special qualifications. In this way recipient countries can acquire some highly productive people without having to pay for their training. On the other hand, if population increase is due to the number of new-borns, society has to "advance" money for their training and education in order to turn them into productive members some years later.

Similarly, population growth can have a different impact on economic development from one social system to another. In a capitalist society, the speed of production development is subject to the workings of the law of capitalist economics. Population growth will produce more unemployed, who are productive forces in reserve, and bring wages below the value of labor. This will afford the capitalists an opportunity to keep wages low, to increase surplus value, and to build up more capital. It will in no way hamper the development of capitalism.

In a socialist society, however, the idea is to make production the means of satisfying the growing material and cultural needs of all members of society. In this context, any increase in population--and the speed of such increase--will directly affect the extent and the speed of expansion in production. Therefore, the impact of population growth varies between a socialist society and a capitalist society.

2

China has a large population, a weak economy and an underdeveloped industry. Her industry has difficulty in absorbing even 10 percent of the increase in its population each year. Thus, a large percentage of the population is engaged in agriculture. Here again China is short on arable land. Today China has a total of 1.5 billion mou of cultivated land, or 1.5 mou to each person. If this acreage is divided equally among the farming population, each person gets only 5 mou. Concerning manual labor requirements for agricultural production, our labor supply already seems to exceed demand.

On the other hand, China has maintained high productivity for more than 20 years since liberation. A huge labor force with a great capacity for work has formed. With the existence of such stupendous manpower resources, we will not face the need to increase our population in order to increase production at least for the next two or three generations.

Let us say that at some point in the future we can limit each married couple to one child, we will still have 10 million new borns each year toward the end of this century. This means that in the beginning of the 21st Century we will have 10 million people added to our labor force every year. This makes it clear that in the long term capital and technology will be the key to rapid economic development in our country. This is why we are now making an all-out effort to control population growth. We are doing this so that we can build up more funds and raise the scientific and technical competence of our population necessary for accelerated development of production.

If we wish to speed up the development of production, we must upgrade every sector of our national economy with modern technology, replace backward techniques with advanced techniques in industrial and agricultural production, and raise the productivity of our labor force. To do all this, we need capital. In China, we rely solely on the accumulation of domestic funds as a source of capital and we achieve such accumulation mainly through increasing production and practicing economy.

For a long time we have stressed the importance of economy in the use of materials but have failed to make use of population control as a means of achieving fund accumulation. In China, if we can lower the birth rate by a mere 1 percent, we will have 10 million less people to raise and educate. This will mean a huge saving for our nation, a saving that will contribute to a buildup of funds in our nation. Furthermore, as our population increase slows down, we can reduce our imports of grain and edible oil and increase our exports of consumer goods so that we can buy more technology and equipment to speed up the development of our economy.

Science and technology are the main forces behind accelerated development of production. In the past two or three decades, science and technology have been responsible for 70 percent of production increases in most countries. If we want to raise the technological level in our productive activities and the level of scientific management, we must bring the whole nation to a higher scientific and cultural level. We must turn out thousands upon thousands of workers, peasants and intellectuals with a good grasp of modern science and technology, capable of using advanced techniques and managing modern production. We must also produce a large number of "experts" with various special skills.

Unfortunately, we are unable to do all this at present simply because we have a large population that is growing fast. Today we are spending roughly two percent of our annual GNP on education. This is a very small sum. It amounts to only several billion yuan and it must educate some 200 million people. This is like trying to put out a heavy fire with one cup of water. With such limited funds, we must sacrifice the quality of education if we wish to push for universal education. We must sacrifice adult education for the work force if we wish to run regular schools. Today, only one percent of the new borns each year can expect to go to college. This shows that the contradiction is coming to a head. If we are to resolve this contradiction, we must greatly increase our funding for education on the one hand and greatly lower the birth rate on the other. We must reduce funding for general education and increase funding for scientific and technical education. This way, by limiting the size of our population in favor of better quality, we can expect to greatly expand production in China.

Population control will actually put more people into the work force and speed up the development of production. Why? Population growth does not immediately put more people into the work force. It will put new blood into the work force years later. Population control can release women at home from the burden of having to take care of too many children. It will enable them to put in more hours, otherwise spent on rearing and educating children, into productive work. If women can spend less time on children and more time on social labor, even if it is not a highly efficient labor or a service-type labor, they are still directly or indirectly contributing to the development of production.

3

The fact that rapid population growth is slowing down our economic growth in China is a problem hard to discover at a time of slow economic growth and a problem easy to ignore at a time of accelerated economic growth. A number of comrades attribute the pressure of population to slow economic growth and the disruption and destruction wrought by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They claim that the population pressure will disappear if the economy can develop at a sustained high speed once we are free from the influences of Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

They are seeing only one side of the problem. Under conditions such as exist in China, population growth will always be a drag no matter how fast the economy forges ahead. For example, the population growth during the period of the First 5-Year Plan was an annual 2.3 percent. In other words, it grew by 20 million people a year, which is a sizeable number. Total industrial and agricultural output grew by 11 percent a year. Gain in per-capita income was 8.9 percent a year, which was a substantial gain. These figures must not mislead us into believing that the population explosion during these years had no effect on economic growth. If the population increase had been born during the 5-year period, the national economy would have developed even faster and total industrial and agricultural output and per-capita income would have reached 12 percent and 10 percent in their respective growth ratio. This is not mere talk. The effect of population pressure on economic growth not only exists; it can also be measured. Even though we do not have a precise measuring method or a good basis of calculation, we can still come up with a rough figure.

One method is based on calculating the amount of money needed to educate the new borns as a way of measuring the effect of population growth on economic growth. According to estimates of a number of research institutes our society spends about 2,500 yuan, at today's cost of living, on each person for his education from birth to the age of 16, when he becomes an unskilled worker. Let us assume that there are six million less people born each year for the rest of this century. This means there will be 120 million less people to educate by the end of this century. This means a total saving of 300 billion yuan for the state and for families in educational funds. Let us assume again that we can save 15 billion yuan a year in educational funds and invest it in expanding our production. Let us also assume that such investment brings a 25 percent return a year. According to this we would add a total of 3.7 billion yuan a year to the national income. This amount represents roughly one percent of the total 1979 national income in China. In other words, if we can reduce births by six million a year, we can add one percent to our national income.

The second method of determining the effect of population growth on economic growth is based on calculating how much of the national income is consumed by the people and how much of it is plowed back into production. To insure that a population at any given time enjoys the same or more consumption than a previous period, a matching portion of the national income is usually set aside as a reserve to allow for population increase. Some demographers have made calculations showing that a population growth rate of one percent translates into a one-percent decline in the growth rate of national income. The reverse also holds true. Any decline by one percent in the present population growth rate will add one percent to the growth rate in national income.

Our ability to measure the effect of population growth on economic growth in numerical terms will help us greatly in formulating long-range plans for economic development and in maintaining our vigilance over population control even in times or rapid economic growth. As our attention is being focused on restructuring our national economy, things are moving along well in all as pects of our national life. The economy is expected to make tremendous headway in the forseeable future. Nevertheless, no matter how fast our economy will develop, we must maintain a firm hand on population control and achieve a balance between population growth and economic growth.

9055
CSO: 4006

BRIEFS

SHANDONG INNOVATIONS--The Shandong industrial and communications front completed 351 innovation and reformation projects at an investment of 115 million yuan in the first half of 1980. With the completion of these projects, the annual industrial output value is expected to increase by 416 million yuan. Profits should increase 54.5 million yuan; taxes, 32 million yuan. [SK062329 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Aug 80]

JILIN WORKER RECRUITMENT SYSTEM--Jilin Province has decided to scrap the worker recruitment system of unified recruiting and centralized assignments and adopt a new system for the upcoming 1980 recruiting work. Under the new system, labor departments will take charge of the overall planning. Enterprises may set their own recruitment regulations, advertise or issue public notices on the number and types of workers they need and administer exams to assess applicants' abilities. A rusticated or jobless youth may select the type of work and the enterprise he wants to enter and submit his application at the neighborhood committee or labor department. His application will be transferred to the enterprise of his choice which will hold exams for applicants and enroll workers to meet its quota on basis of exams. The enterprise is obliged to submit the list of workers it decides to employ to the labor department for approval. [SK061404 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Aug 80]

GUANGZHOU INDUSTRY--In the first half of this year, the total value of industrial output in Guangzhou increased by 14.07 percent over the corresponding period of last year. During the same period, the total value of industrial output in the 11 industrial bureaus in subordination to the municipality increased at varying degrees over the corresponding period of last year. During this period, the output value of the light industry in the municipality increased by 19.71 percent over the corresponding period of last year, surpassing the increase of 5.11 percent of the heavy industry. [Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 9 Jul 80]

LIAONING POSTAL LINER--The China's first postal liner, (Hongyan) No 1, began service between Dalian and Yantai ports on 1 August under the control of the Luda Municipal Post and Telecommunications Bureau. Its maximum cargo capacity is 570 tons. It has automatic sorting machines and loading equipment. It is designed to serve postal routes along coastal areas of China. [SK060018 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Aug 80]

RECORD NUMBER OF DICTIONARIES--Beijing, August 4 (Xinhua)--China has published 80 Chinese and foreign language dictionaries in the last 3 years, almost double the figure published in the 1966-1976 period. The total number of copies was 55 million, including reprints. According to the Association of Chinese Publishers, China will this year publish 235 books, including 76 dictionaries and nine encyclopedias and year-books. The astronomy volume of "The Chinese Encyclopedia Of," "The Chinese Yearbook" and "The Simple Encyclopedia of Mathematics" are expected to come off the press later this year. The publication of dictionaries and encyclopedias still falls short of demand in China. [Text] [Beijing Xinhua in English 1231 GMT 4 Aug 80]

JIANGSU INDUSTRIAL TOWN--Nanjing, 5 Aug -Wuxi, formerly known as a textile and light industrial town, in southern Jiangsu Province, is becoming a major center in China's growing electronics industry. In the first 6 months of this year, its production of TV sets, tape recorders and 12-inch black and white picture tubes went up by more than 200 percent in comparison with the same period of 1979. It made 26,000 tape recorders, 13 percent of the total made in China, 45,000 TV sets, around 5 percent of the national total, and its production of the black and white picture tubes accounted for 26 percent of the national total of this kind. It also made more than 510,000 radio sets which was a 71.9 percent over the same period last year. [OW051125 Beijing Xinhua in English 0710 GMT 5 Aug 80]

CSO: 4020

FINANCE AND BANKING

SPECIAL LOANS GRANTED TO LIGHT, TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 80 p 1

[Article: "Banks Grant Special Loans to Light and Textile Industries"]

[Text] Up to the end of May, the Tianjin Municipal People's Bank had signed 35 contracts with the light and textile industries for special medium- and short-term loans amounting to 43.43 million yuan. At present, the bank has released 22.25 million yuan in loans to the light and textile industrial enterprises of our municipality.

The bank's special medium- and short-term loans to light and textile industries constitute a new branch of business that started in March of this year. The special loans contracted at present are to be used mainly to increase the output of products required by the market to cope with the people's living, such as bicycles, sewing machines, leather goods, and plastic articles; for the textile trades such things as printing and dyeing, wool spinning, cotton spinning, silks and carpets; and for some accessory branches of the light and textile industries. These trades and industrial branches spend less money, gain quick results, accumulate large funds, and earn a great deal of foreign exchange as their features of marked economic effect. These loans are generally limited to 1 or 2 years, the longest not exceeding 3 years. After the contract undertakings go into effect, the enterprises must repay their loans with interest at the monthly rate of 0.42 percent. According to the stipulation, an additional 20-percent interest will be charged at the expiration of the term. If loans or goods and materials are diverted to other purposes by an enterprise without authorization, the bank will stop lending and will recall loans already issued.

9039
CSO: 4006

BRIEFS

GANSU PEOPLE'S BANKS--People's Banks at all levels in Gansu Province granted some 54 million yuan in loans to support state and collectively owned light and textile industries in the first half of 1980, an increase of 1.4 fold, of which about 25 million yuan were granted to collectively owned enterprises. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 2 Aug 80]

LIAONING FINANCE-TRADE CONFERENCE--The Liaoning Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial People's Government held a financial and trade work conference 23-30 July. The conference summarized and analyzed the changes that had taken place in the province's market picture during the first half of the year. It discussed measures to relax grain purchasing policy for backward and forest and pastoral areas, to promote negotiated purchases and sales and to develop trade stations. Hu Yimin, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee and deputy governor, and Wang Jiyuan, deputy governor, attended the conference. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Aug 80]

CSO: 4006

CITIES' FUEL CONSERVATION ACHIEVEMENTS CITED

Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 80 p 1

[Article by Wu Baolang [0702 1032 3809]: "Results Obvious in Energy Conservation Competition Among Fuel Corporations in 72 Cities"]

[Text] Favorable results have been achieved in an energy conservation competition among fuel corporations in 72 cities throughout the nation. Last year, the gross output by local industry in these 72 cities grew an average of 9.87 percent, while fuel consumption rose by only .53 percent. Among these cities, the gross output value of local industry in Shanghai, Nanjing, and 32 others grew an average of 10 percent while fuel consumption declined 4.6 percent, thus resulting in a realization of increased production with energy conservation.

Recently, the Main State Commodities Bureau convened a conference on "Fuels Management Comparison and Assessment," to sum up and exchange experiences, and it urged one more step to stir the masses to develop even broader competition to conserve energy.

In the past, quite a few fuel corporations gave attention to supply but none to consumption. In March of last year, the fuel corporations of 72 cities across the nation studied the experiences of the Shanghai Municipal Fuel Corporation and carried out fuel conservation competition to strengthen management and decrease consumption, in order to improve the quality of service positively. The fuel corporations of the various cities are established service teams which were routinely active on the first line of production, studying management and techniques, spreading the ideas of energy conservation, and disseminating energy conservation experiences. They were the motive force in enthusiastically and positively serving the consumers and in doing a great amount of the work to conserve fuel.

In order to strengthen fuel management, and conserve the use of fuel, the fuel corporations participating in the competition helped plants and enterprises to implement universal certified fixed amounts of supply. Of the more than 25,900 plants for which the fuel corporations in the 72 cities were responsible, 93.6 percent have implemented certified fixed amounts of supply. Forty-four percent of the plants have brought their quota to that of kilns (furnaces) which make direct use of fuels; shift operations and most plants have implemented monthly or quarterly "cancellation after verification" procedures for fuel consumption. Many plants have switched from "use it then figure how much," to "figure out the amount and then use it." They have, moreover, set up control systems for coal issue, coal burning, gas consumption and storage. They have basically achieved reliability in supply, fixed quotas for coal consumption, inspections of consumption, and awards for conservation.

The fuel corporations of these cities also coordinated the departments concerned in overhauling low efficiency boilers and training boiler operators. By the end of last year, the 72 cities had cumulatively rebuilt more than 12,000 low efficiency boilers, which comprised 84 percent of those boilers requiring rebuilding. They also trained more than 100,000 boiler operators. More than 1,900 boilerrooms were selected through the competitive process as "advanced boilerrooms" by virtue of the records set by their shift teams, based on monthly calculations, and on the improvement in thermal efficiency. Based on incomplete statistics, last year the plants and enterprises of these 72 cities together conserved 4.4 million tons of coal and 390,000 tons of fuel oil.

In order to go a step further in mustering even more staff and workers in intensifying their zeal for fuels management, the National Conference on Fuels Management Comparison and Assessment plans to spread the competition among the fuel corporations to all cities in the nation.

9559
CSO: 4006

FUELS AND POWER

NEW TECHNOLOGY TO CONSERVE ELECTRICITY PROMOTED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 80 p 1

[Report by Feng Xuanqi [7458 6693 3825], Meng Yongsheng [1322 3057 5116] and Tao Renkin [7118 0088 0981]: "Shaoxing Prefecture Promotes New Technology That Has Saved 2 Million Kilowatt-Hours of Electricity"]

[Text] Shaoxing Prefecture has positively promoted the use of new technology in high infrared heating and aluminum silicate fiber insulation to conserve energy, saving 2 million kilowatt-hours of electricity from January to April this year. In the entire prefecture, popular use of these two technological innovations has reached an electric heating capacity of 10,194 kilowatts, which is 86.2 percent of the total electric heating capacity of the prefecture.

The use of high infrared heating to conserve electricity by the Tea Plant of Shaoxing Prefecture has obtained outstanding results. In a short time this plant re-installed its entire electric heating and now conserves 40 percent of its power consumption.

The prefecture's industrial departments cooperated with such concerned units as prefectural science committees to sum up their experiences. They called together the comrades of various county departments of electric power, science and technology for an on-the-spot conference at the plant. Technical cadres of the three provincial electric power departments were also invited to give guidance, enabling everyone to see the model and to learn methods. The prefecture's industrial departments also made calculations. If the factory and mining units of the entire prefecture made use of new technology to conserve power like the Tea Plant, they would be able to save 9 million kilowatt-hours of electricity in one year while producing more than 70 million yuan worth of products for the state. Given this calculation, many factories, mines and other enterprises took swift action.

Shangyu County took the lead. The county committee sent people to Shanghai, Hangzhou, and elsewhere to learn installation techniques. After tackling key problems, high infrared heating and other new technology to conserve energy finally came into general use in engineering enterprises of the entire county.

Promotion teams were established throughout various counties. They were led by county industry and communications offices and were participated in by the three electric power offices, science committees, and other units which concretely implemented installation programs in enterprises.

Members of the promotion team of Zhuji County penetrated factories and enterprises to investigate their capacity for machinery installation within the 10 qu and one zhen, as well as to supervise and assist each in drawing up a promotion plan. In only two and a half months, the electric installations of more than 90 percent of the whole county adopted electricity conservation by high infrared heating and other new technology.

The three counties of Xinchang, Shengxian, and Shaoxing have also speeded up the pace of popularization. By the end of April, more than 70 percent of their electric heating has been re-installed.

9586
CSO: 4006

FUELS AND POWER

REGULATIONS ON ELECTRIC SERVICE ISSUED

Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 80 p 1

[Report: "Develop the People's Electric Power Industry for the People's Glorious Tradition, Correct the Unhealthy Tendencies of a Minority Ministry of Electric Power Issues Provisional Service Regulations for Power Supply Department Staff Works"]

[Text] To develop the people's electric power industry for the people's glorious tradition and to correct the unhealthy tendencies of a minority of people in power supply departments, the Ministry of Electric Power Industry has recently issued (Provisional) Service Regulations for Power Supply Department Staff Workers.

For a long time, power supply department staff workers of the electric power industry have worked hard to develop a safe and economically efficient power network. They have built close relations between suppliers and users by providing enthusiastic and satisfactory service to customers. However, owing to the "gang of four's" interference and destruction, a minority takes advantage of its authority for personal gain, violates the law, disrupts discipline, and jeopardizes the interests of party and people.

In March of this year the Ministry of Electric Power Industry convened a national conference on the management of electricity consumption which specifically discussed rectification of the style of service and the problem of increasing the quality of service. It decided to issue (Provisional) Service Regulations for Electric Supply Department Staff Workers at power supply departments throughout the nation.

The Regulations stipulate: Power supply department staff workers must earnestly study the general and specific policies of party and state; strictly adhere to and not act against these policies; and must not damage the interests of the state, the collective, and the masses. They must assiduously study electric power technology and professional work; be familiar with their profession and its system of rules and regulations; not violate it, patronize backdoor influences, command blindly, or give instructions incoherently. They must not misuse their authority for personal gain and practice favoritism and must not exploit difficulties of customers by practicing blackmail, creating problems for them or acting tyrannically. When doing construction work at customers' homes, they must emphasize efficiency and quality of service. Duties must not be carried out in a dilatory and perfunctory manner. When it is necessary to room and board at customer's homes, living expenses must be paid for according to the number of persons and quantity without covertly accepting hospitalities.

The regulations also stipulate: Staff workers must accept supervision by the masses, carry out criticism and self-criticism, and periodically review the quality of their services.

9586
CSO: 4006

FUELS AND POWER

ENERGY USAGE INVESTIGATION URGED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 80 p 1

[Article by Wu Wen [0124 2429] and Chen Quanbin [7115 2938 2430]: "Guangzhou Chemical Industry Bureau Exerts Vigorous Efforts to Conserve Energy Compared to the Same Period Last Year the First Four Months of This Year Have Saved Over 4 Million Kilowatt-Hours of Electricity, Over 2,000 Metric Tons of Fuel, and Over 2,000 Metric Tons of Coal"]

[Text] [Editor's Note] The tasks to increase production and to economize on the industrial and communications front this year are very great. A key to paying close attention to the various tasks lies in changing the style of work in responsible departments.

The methods of the Guangzhou Chemical Industry Bureau in its in-depth investigation and study of the entire energy situation as reported here are very good. Only by understanding conditions in energy consumption and problems concerning the technical energy management of each enterprise can the system, measures, and means to conserve energy be correctly established.

Energy conservation is the key to our province's industrial and communications enterprises in their plans to tap potential, innovate, and transform this year.

How should different parts of the province implement measures in this regard? How should funds be utilized? How can the popularization of new technology be speeded up?

Such problems must be resolved by summing practical experiences on the basis of in-depth investigation and study like that of the Guangzhou Chemical Industry Bureau.

Definite results have been obtained in the Guangzhou Chemical Industry Bureau's down-to-earth investigation and study to understand the conditions of energy consumption in the whole system, to strengthen management, and to adopt measures to vigorously conserve energy.

The chemical industry is a big consumer of energy. Coal and oil are not only the fuel and power for chemical industrial products but also their raw material. Thus, the energy consumption of every 10,000 yuan worth of production by the chemical industrial system is 300 to 400 times higher than that of other processing industries in general. Due to energy shortage in recent years, the production and development of the chemical industrial system have been greatly restricted. To remove this "tiger that stands in the way" of production and construction, from May to November last year this bureau conducted an investigation into the conditions of energy utilization of all its affiliated enterprises. This made clear the state of energy consumption and conservation of the whole system in a down-to-earth manner.

After the investigation, this bureau summed up some of the energy conservation experiences in the whole system, selected 67 representative achievements, and compiled them into a booklet under different categories. Of these, 14 are classified under utilization of waste heat, 11 under technological improvement, 15 under equipment improvement, and 9 under popularization of new technology and materials. This indicates clearly to everyone the trend of energy conservation in the chemical industrial system. Moreover, the investigation has enabled many units to recognize potentials in conserving energy.

For instance, the Zhujiang Electrochemical Plant determined that an improperly closed half-inch air valve, which allowed 25 kilograms of air to escape each hour, could waste in one year the equivalent of 20 metric tons of coal.

It was also determined that if the sulphuric acid workshops of the Guangzhou Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant, the Guangzhou Sulphuric Acid Plant, and the Lithopone Plant fully utilized chemical reaction heat, more than 28,000 metric tons of coal could be saved for the state each year.

The Guangzhou Solvent Plant is the enterprise with the best energy utilization within the national chemical industry. Yet, investigations has discovered 10 great loopholes such as inadequate insulation, inefficient heat transmission, and "using a large horse to pull a small cart." This investigation enabled the plant to recognize potentials for energy conservation.

When conditions were clearly understood, each enterprise was urged to adopt different measures, according to its respective conditions, to vigorously conserve energy by developing socialist labor competition among factories and plants for low consumption rates in energy conservation.

According to incomplete statistics, energy saved by enterprises under the bureau last year was equivalent to more than 15,000 metric tons of standard coal. Compared to the same period last year, in the first 4 months of this year more than 4 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, 2,300 metric tons of fuel, and 2,100 metric tons of coal have been saved. For instance, the Penglei Chemical Industry Plant is a big consumer of electricity. Technological reforms this year have shortened the production cycle of calcium carbide, saving almost 800 kilowatt-hours of electricity for each metric ton.

In recovering chemical reaction heat apart from the originally recovered tail gas heat energy and waste hot water, the Guangzhou Solvent Plant has made its entire formaldehyde production independent of outside heat, which greatly reduces energy consumption.

The manganic acid potash section of the Hungwei Electrochemical Plant has changed from solid phase high-temperature oxygen absorption to liquid phase low-temperature oxygen absorption. As a result, the production of each metric ton of high grade manganic acid potash saves one metric ton of heavy oil.

9586
CSO: 4006

BEIJING TAKES STEPS TO SAVE ELECTRICITY

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 80 p 2

[Report: "City Work Conference on Conserving Electricity Sets Measures and Demands, Limits or Stops Supply of Power to Units Which Violate Planned Electricity Consumption"]

[Text] Recently, through a work conference on conserving electricity jointly convened by the municipal revolutionary committee and the three electric power offices, the city has formulated measures, made demands, and announced restrictions to conserve electricity.

There are five measures to conserve electricity. (1) Departments of power enterprises must take the lead in attaining more generation and less consumption, more supply and less loss, on the basis of assuring safe generation and supply of electric power.

(2) Production units must take effective measures to curb the usage of key power-consuming products such as electric steel and calcium carbide.

(3) Electric heating and drying equipment of industries should popularly adopt new infrared technology.

(4) Heat treatment furnaces and well-type furnaces of machining industries must adopt aluminum silicate fiber insulation.

(5) The system of power supply at a fixed rate in the everyday use of electricity must be continuously reformed.

The conference suggested five restrictions to promote the implementation of the measures to conserve electricity.

(1) Impose restrictions and even power stoppage on units that do not strictly enforce the rules of planned electricity consumption.

(2) Those units which are specifically required to adopt new technology of infrared heating and innovative measures of aluminum silicate fiber insulation must complete these technical improvements by scheduled dates. No electric power will be supplied to those that are wasteful and fail to meet deadlines.

(3) For those which exceed quotas in the actual usage of key power-consuming products, fines will be imposed on the excess usage beginning in the third quarter. Enterprises which are wasteful and which have high electricity consumption due to poor management and long-term deficit must be reorganized within prescribed time periods. If this proves ineffective, their power supply will be temporarily cut off.

(4) From this July, fines will be imposed on usage--in excess of quotas--by units that use power for lighting supplied on a certificate basis.

(5) It is necessary to strengthen the management of new and increased consumption of electricity. From now on, when scientific research or production units install new electric heating and drying furnaces, heat treatment salt-bath furnaces, box-type furnaces, and well-type furnaces, as well as dormitory electric lighting facilities, they must do so in accord with the demands of electricity conservation. Otherwise, power will not be supplied.

9586
CSO: 4006

MARSH GAS SUCCESSFULLY USED TO RUN CARS

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 80 p 1

[Article by Fu Shida [0265 0099 6671] and Chen Yikun [7115 0001 0981]: "Experiment Using Marsh Gas To Operate Motor Vehicles Successful"]

[Text] Rongxian County Brewery's successful experiment in using marsh gas to operate motor vehicles has aroused strong interest among foreign friends.

After using the waste liquid of grain to produce marsh gas and successfully using marsh gas to generate electricity, the Rongxian County Brewery in April this year again experimented with the gas as a substitute for petroleum to propel motor vehicles. The large marsh gas pit in the plant annually discharges over 30,000 metric tons of liquid waste, which is a very good fertilizer. Every day they use 4 motor vehicles to deliver liquid waste free to over 200 nearby production teams. However, four fertilizer delivery cars require several tens of metric tons of gasoline each year. To conserve energy and to reduce plant overhead, they decided to drive experimentally on marsh gas. With the support and cooperation of departments concerned, this experiment obtained quick success. After going through gas water separation and compression, the marsh gas was placed in the gas storage tank on the car. When the car was started, the gas went through a reequipped carburetor and entered the gas tank for combustion, producing motive power which propelled the car. Since the first marsh gas vehicle formally went into production in early May, it has now safely traveled over 2,000 kilometers. This vehicle can fill up with at least 22 cubic meters of marsh gas, each cubic meter of gas giving about 3 kilometers. One fillup has a travel distance of 60 to 70 kilometers.

On 7 May, specialists, engineering technical personnel and officials of the participants of the UN Food and Agricultural Organization's study group on marsh gas, including Bengal, India, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Hong Kong took a special tour of the Rongxian County Brewery. Our foreign friends were very interested in the plant's comprehensive utilization, and in the methods and facilities for developing new sources of energy. They asked endless questions, took pictures, and kept nodding their heads in praise.

9586
CSP: 4006

INCOMPETENT LEADING CADRES REPLACED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Li Yaoguang [2621 5069 0342] and Zhang Yuchi [1728 3768 3069]: "Five Incompetent Leading Cadres Relieved From Duties"]

[Text] As a result of a recent overall assessment the party committee of the Shengli Official Binnan oil production command post has relieved five leading cadres of their current duties so they may become workers at the grassroots level or have their work suitably rearranged. The broad masses of people cheerfully said: Those who are incompetent should be demoted, those who are able and who know their job should be promoted; this is how we should carry out the Four Modernizations.

In the course of reforming the structure of cadre contingents, the party committee of the Binnan oil production command post boldly promoted a batch of prime and genuinely talented experts to all levels of leadership. At the same time, it regulated a batch of incompetent leading cadres on the basis of investigative studies and overall assessment. Some of the cadres regulated lack organizing ability and are in poor health; willing but unable. Though some others are in their prime, they promote factionalism and disunity and are unsuitable for leadership work. For these reasons, the party committee of the command post, in accordance with the Central Committee's spirit of instruction on reforming the cadre system, broke the old habit of not firing cadres who make no mistakes and relieved them of leadership duties on the grounds of doing a sufficiently good job in ideological work. An ex-assistant captain of a work team did solid work when he was vigorous and his performance was relatively outstanding. He was subsequently promoted to the station of leadership. Because his cultural level was low and organizing ability poor, he was cautious and attentive but did not do his job well even though he made a tremendous effort. He was extremely happy with the organization's decision to relieve him of his duties as assistant captain and return him to the productive station. He said, "Relieving me of my duties is of advantage to the work and myself. I shall be a good worker so that the organization will be at ease."

9586
CSO: 4006

FUELS AND POWER

NEW TECHNIQUES BEING INTRODUCED IN COAL INDUSTRY

Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Mar 80 p 1

[Article by Yang Bin [2799 2430] and Yu Zaiyuan [0060 0961 3220]: "Fifty New Techniques Popularized on the Coal Front"]

[Text] In order to carry out the current internal readjustments in the coal industry and to fulfill vigorously the long-range requirements of the people's economy with regard to coal, the Ministry of Coal Industry recently summed up 50 successful experiences over the past 30 years in scientific research and advanced techniques achieved by the broad staff and workers, and it is popularizing them at all coal enterprises throughout the nation.

The adoption of new techniques and methods is a major policy decision for the development of the coal industry during the 1980's. These 50 advanced techniques include geologic exploration, design, basic construction, production, coal selection, safety, equipment manufacture, conservation of energy resources, comprehensive utilization and other aspects. They include several which draw on foreign experiences, and, as our nation has developed, several techniques have reached or nearly reached international standards. Many enterprises have proven in practice that these techniques are comparatively ready for use, with low cost and rapid results, and at present they are being conditionally introduced over a broad area. After this general popularization, the resultant advantages will be an acceleration in the speed of capital construction work, an improvement in the unit area yield, unit progress, and the resources reclamation rate. It will result in a great improvement in the existing levels in the coal industry's production technology and management. If methods such as slant wall coal extraction, "no coal columns" mining, and coal mine rational concentrated production are adopted, the coal recovery rate can be improved by more than 100 percent. Each 10,000 tons of coal produced will require 50-plus fewer meters of digging than in the past, with a savings of close to 10,000 yuan. If there is general popularization at "uniform allocation" coal mines nationwide wherever conditions are suitable, there could be an annual recovery of more than 30 million tons of coal. Moreover, the life of the mines could be lengthened, which would be advantageous to the development of mechanization. If the technique of "anchored jet support shields" were generally adopted nationwide at "uniform allocation" coal mines for rock tunnels and partial coal tunnels, basing calculations on the digging depth of 1,200 kilometers advanced during 1979, the savings would be upward of 100 million yuan and more than 200,000 cubic meters of pit timber.

9559
CSO: 4006

FUELS AND POWER

STEPPED UP DEVELOPMENT OF COAL URGED BY MINISTER

Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 80 p 1

[Interview with Gao Yangwen [7559 2254 2429], minister of coal industry: "Step Up the Pace of Coal Readjustment and Develop Our Nation's Primary Energy Source"]

[Text] Recently, a reporter from the Central People's Broadcasting Station and a reporter from this newspaper called on Minister Gao Yangwen of the Ministry of Coal Industry. We now publish the following extracts from their conversation:

Question: What position does coal occupy among the energy resources of our nation:

Answer: The state has determined that China's primary source of energy is coal, and the secondary source is hydroelectric power. Petroleum should also be vigorously exploited, but it will chiefly be used in the chemicals industry and not as combustible fuel. At present, coal constitutes 70 percent of our nation's energy resources. This will not change greatly for a fairly long time to come. Coal is our nation's main energy resource, and this is regarded as being beyond any doubt.

The world is currently struggling with an energy crisis. Actually, the struggle concerns a crisis in petroleum. Because in the near future it will not be possible to achieve large amounts of solar energy, and the development of nuclear energy has fixed limitations, everyone's attentive powers have been focused on coal. The governments of many countries are in the process of readjusting energy resource policies and shifting to coal.

Our nation's coal resources are most abundant, with known reserves reaching more than 600 billion tons and future reserves in even more considerable numbers. Moreover, our nation's coal industry already possesses a comparatively solid base, which only affirms the dominant position of coal among sources of energy.

Question: What is the future of the coal industry in the 1980's?

Answer: It is facing a pressing situation. The 1980's is the key decade for the realization of the Four Modernizations. But the speed at which progress is made in the Four Modernizations depends in great measure on the speed at which energy resources are increased, and specifically, how rapidly coal is exploited. It can be stated in this way: the Four Modernizations is related to the future of the State as coal is related to the future of the Four Modernizations. The broad staff and workers on our coal front must definitely strengthen their sense of responsibility and urgency and be promoters of progress for the Four Modernizations. It is particularly glorious and worthy of a proper sense of pride that we are able to use our wisdom and our own two hands to improve energy resources for the Four Modernizations. Naturally, operating a coal mine is a very arduous task; however, we think of coal as blazing and burning for the sake of the Four Modernizations, we can experience happiness along with the hardships and sweetness along with the bitter. The coal industry is very much in the lead and has a great future. It has comrades who are both ideal and ambitious who can give good accounts of themselves and will give their all toward developing the coal industry's contribution to the fatherland.

Question: What are your thoughts regarding the development of the coal industry during the 1980's?

Answer: With regard to the new circumstances in the 1980's, we must carry out five major tasks in this decade.

First, adopt new techniques, new methods, new equipment, change the face of coal industry technology, accelerate the modernization of the coal industry, fulfill the coal requirements of the State, and serve the Four Modernizations well.

Second, change the structure of the coal industry, tap hidden coal resources, march toward gasification, liquefaction, and coal chemistry, carry out comprehensive utilization in a major way, and bring about the development of the coal industry in depth.

Third, make positive use of foreign capital, digest and adopt new technology from abroad, enlarge the scope of construction, increase the speed of building, and at the same time bring into full play the rich strategic superiority of our nation's coal resources and join the international market.

Fourth, on a basic level, resolve the safety problems in the coal industry, gradually improve the workers' material and cultural lives, and change the appearance of their profession.

Fifth, we must firmly grasp the strategic responsibilities of developing qualified personnel, opening up human resources and developing scientific research projects.

Question: What conditions exist in our nation for developing the coal industry?

Answer: There are many advantageous conditions in our nation for the development of the coal industry. Our coal reserves and stocks are great, and we enjoy a good variety. We have a comparatively solid base, with annual production already at 600 million tons. We have in hand a definite advanced technology and a definite equipment manufacturing ability. At the same time, we still have a "corps of troops" who are worthy of the battle; these are workers, technicians and cadres who have had both positive and negative experiences.

Naturally, difficulties and problems are not lacking. At present, the imbalance situation within the coal industry is serious, as is the safety problem. Capital construction is small-scale, and the speed of construction is not fast enough. The strength of our technology is insufficient; and the cultural, scientific and management levels of our staff and workers are low and do not meet the requirements of modernization. But these are all difficulties and problems met in the course of advance. We have the resources to lead us to believe that we can eliminate the various dangers and difficulties and establish a new situation for the coal industry.

Question: What are the leading ideologies, programs and missions for work on the coal front for this year?

Answer: This year, the leading ideology in our work is: We must guarantee the coal requirements during the readjustment of the people's economy and, moreover, improve the readjustment of the coal industry itself. Speaking in nonspecific terms, the program for work for this year is to grasp well the beneficial opportunities of this year's steady production and, with readjustment at the center, accelerate steps to readjust, accelerate construction, firmly grasp safety, firmly grasp rectification, hammer out a new aspect for safety in production, and wrest a good comprehensive economic success. There are five emphases in our work: The first is to get on with progress in readjustment and make a breakthrough in the relationship between readjustment and extraction; of 96 mines where there is a state of imbalance, this year 26 will undergo readjustment. Also, we will firmly grasp safe engineering with skillful management and corrected deficiencies, to bring about a clear change for the better in safety in production. The second is to speed up the construction of mine shafts. The average monthly rate of progress for level tunnels and slant shafts will be improved an average 10 percent over last year, and a new unprecedented record level will be surpassed. We will do all we possibly can to reach a monthly average rate of progress for vertical shafts of 30-plus meters, to reach the best level in history.

The third is to advance mechanization. By the end of the year, extraction will have been by 40 percent; the mechanization of capital construction level tunnels, drilling and loading in capital construction level tunnels will have reached 80-plus percent.

Fourth is to advance the improvement of the quality of coal and expand work on coal-washing capability, and set up conditions whereby each business and industry will conserve energy resources.

Fifth is to make new breakthroughs in the utilization of foreign capital to expand the scope of our building.

Question: How can the livelihood of the coal staff and workers be improved?

Answer: The coalminers' intensity of labor is great, and their work environment is deficient. Working hours are long, there are many safety problems, and they certainly undergo hardships. Because of this, the welfare of the staff and workers and an improvement of their livelihood must be placed on the agenda of important tasks. The State cares very much about the livelihood of the coal staff and workers. Their pay and the system of rewards and bonuses are based on the special circumstances which pertain to coal (work). Naturally, the major improvements in the livelihood of the staff and workers must be gradually brought about in accompaniment with the development of production. Particularly, the State is experiencing difficulty at present because it cannot simply acquire a great amount of funds in a short period; this must be made clear to the staff and workers. However, under the present conditions, their livelihood can still be improved. This year, we are emphasizing that to the greatest extent possible coal enterprises devise plans and methods which will benefit everyone. Setting forth from this basic position, they should consider various aspects and means of funding in order to vigorously resolve the housing problems of the staff and workers, take care of dining halls, hospitals, bathhouses, nurseries and schools, as well as supply water and other daily necessities. They should assist the staff and workers in resolving difficulties, and bring about practical benefits for everyone. Only if matters are grasped firmly in this way will the livelihood of the coal staff and workers definitely realize a fairly great improvement over a certain period.

9559
CSO: 4006

FUELS AND POWER

BRIEFS

FUJIAN ENERGY--In the first half of 1980, the people in Fujian saved 145,000 tons of coal, 76 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, 4,300 tons of coke and 2,800 tons of fuel oil. More than 50 percent of the year's plans on saving energy have been fulfilled. The nine key thermal power plants in the province have all set up leadership groups for saving coal and electricity to strengthen planned management, popularized technical measures for saving energy and effectively reduce energy consumption. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 3 Aug 80]

CSO: 4006

ACHIEVEMENTS OF GEOLOGISTS IN GUANGDONG PROVINCE CITED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] In the three decades since the founding of the People's Republic of China, geologists in Guangdong Province have climbed every mountain and waded every river in southern Guangdong Province in search of nature's bounty. They have made important contributions.

At a recent national geological conference to award prizes to deserving units, 13 geological units of Guangdong Province were picked as excellent performers (in the collective prize-winning category). The following is an account of the major achievements of some of these prize winners:

First Geological Team of Hydrological Engineering Surveyed Underground Water Level--Leizhou Peninsula in Guangdong Province is noted for its aridness. People describe it as a place where water is as expensive as edible oil. Hoping to change such arid conditions, geologists and technicians of the First Geological Team of Hydrological Engineering under the Guangdong Provincial Geological Bureau have made extensive hydrological and geological survey over the years. They have determined that Leizhou Peninsula and the northern part of Hainan Island form a basin rich in underground water currents. They have measured water deposits 500 meters or deeper underground and have studied their movements. They now have reliable information to guide future plans in tapping underground water for use in agricultural irrigation and for use by urban and rural residents, industries and mines.

703 Geological Team Found Large Tungsten and Tin Deposits--For the past 22 years, the 703 Geological Team has surveyed more than 100 mining areas, submitted 104 geological reports, and measured reserves in 34 types of mineral ores. In the late 1960's, it found large deposits of tungsten and tin ores in the Jiuliang Mountains and determined that these deposits represent 60 percent of total tungsten and tin reserves in Guangdong Province. The team also found deposits of 17 types of rare elements that can be put to multiple use, including some elements which are important raw materials for ultra advanced technology.

Ninth Laboratory Performed Wonders--The Ninth Laboratory has the weighty responsibility of analyzing uranium ores from 18 provinces, cities and autonomous regions in our country. Since its inception in 1966, the laboratory has conducted scientific experiments and promoted optimum use of materials. It has submitted 101 reports to 60 mining areas on how to select and refine mineral ores. It has resolved technical problems connected with ore selection and refining at 6 large and medium-sized mines, revived 18 inactive mines, and found ways to use the families of elements found at 16 mines. It has also discovered 11 types of ores at 5 mines that have a tendency of grouping themselves together. Further, it has discovered ferrous selenite for the first time in China, thus adding one more entry to China's book of mineral ores.

706 Geological Team Found Many Mineral Deposits--For the past 23 years, the 706 Geological Team has found 4 large ore veins, 15 medium-sized veins, and 45 small veins. In the mid 1950's, the team found the ultra-large Fankoute Lead and Zinc Mine which is now well-known at home and abroad, measured reserves of lead, zinc, sulphur, cadmium, germanium and silver--all large reserves. The team has found 5 million tons of lead and zinc deposits, representing more than half of the known reserves in Guangdong Province.

723 Geological Team Found Largest Iron Ore Deposit in China--The 723 Geological Team has for the past 2 decades combed western, northern and eastern Guangdong Province for mineral deposits. It has surveyed 200 mining areas and has found 3 large ore veins and 4 medium-sized veins. In the early 1960's, it took the team only 4 years to find the Dagiongpin Iron Pyrites Mine, the largest mine in China. The team is also credited with finding more than half of the sulpher reserves in Guangdong Province. In the past decade, the team found 170 million tons of coal deposits, representing a third of the total coal deposits in Guangdong Province discovered during this period. In addition, the team found a large gypsum mine, a large feldspar mine, and 4 medium-sized iron ore mines.

Hainan Geological Team Discovered Many Mineral Deposits--In the past 26 years, the Hainan Geological Team has found 67 types of minerals on Hainan Island, has submitted 273 geological survey reports, and has measured the reserves of 38 types of mineral ores. The most important discoveries credited to this team are: the Large Shihlu Iron Ore Mine, the richest in China, the Yanggiaoling Crystal Mine, the largest in China, the Ponglai Bauxite Mine, the only mine exposed from water erosion in China, Pinghai Silicone Mine, Damou Sulphur Mine and Changpo Coal Mine. These finds have changed the image of Hainan Island as a mineral-poor spot.

9055
CSO: 4006

COLLECTIVE ENTERPRISE PROFITS RESPOND TO AUTONOMY

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jun 80 p 1

[Article: "Three Collective Enterprises Increase Profits by Assuming Sole Responsibility for Their Profits or Losses"]

[Text] Beginning in January of this year, the Second Bureau of Light Industry has tried out the assumption of sole responsibility for profits and losses in the three collective enterprises subordinate to its own system--namely, the Tianjin Municipal Writing Brush Factory, the Tianjin Municipal Shirt Factory and the Tianjin Municipal Arts and Crafts Factory. For more than 4 months, these three factories have gained very conspicuous economic results and have increased their profits to a fairly great extent in comparison with the same period last year. Among them, the Arts and Crafts Company increased its profits from January to April by 145 percent in comparison with the same period last year.

The party general branch secretary of the Tianjin Municipal Shirt Company, Liu Zhigang [0491 1807 0474], a municipal-level model worker, said that the practice of assuming sole responsibility for one's profits and losses is a good method of enlarging the power of decisionmaking. It closely links the interests of the state, the collective, and individuals and can truly play a role in promoting production, developing production, and improving the well-being of the masses. In the past, an enterprise was responsible only for plans that were directed by higher authorities to make some profits for the state, like a handcart which must be pushed forward; there was no great concern for the immediate interests of the enterprise or the individuals. The lever of an economic driving force was lacking. At present, with the practice of assuming sole responsibility for profits and losses, the more the profit the more the gain, and taking one's own responsibility for any loss, an enterprise's power, interests, and responsibilities are more clear-cut, equal to having a car and also getting the gasoline. Under the pressure and with the driving force, the leaders and workers will naturally pay attention to improving the operations and management, increasing production and practicing economy, and making the enterprise run still faster, like a car.

Since the beginning of this year, thanks to the practice of assuming sole responsibility for profits and losses, the production situation in these three factories has been getting better and better month by month. The Arts and Crafts Factory has time and again overfulfilled all working procedure quotas. The manager of the factory, Li Wanqing [2621 5502 7230], said that to make more profit we have grasped the three links of variety, quality, and sales, made efforts to do well in our operations, and sent representatives everywhere to promote the sale of tourist goods such as hand-painted scarves, cushions, and other handicraft articles. "Our sales," he said, "have increased by leaps and bounds, tens of thousands of yuan of goods can be sold in one order, and hundreds of thousands of transfer-printed handbags have been ordered and sold." This factory planned to make 720,000 yuan in profit in a year; they made 294,000 yuan from January to April this year. The manager of the Writing Brush Factory, Zhang Wenxiang [1728 2429 4382], explained that after assuming responsibility for profits and losses, all cadres and workers of the factory have made careful calculations and strict budgeting, and have become unusually "stingy." For instance, they charged 26 cents to process every skipping-rope supplied by foreign merchants. In the past, due to poor management, the broken and damaged ones were thrown all over the workshop. At present, special persons are taking charge of management, with quotas for appropriation and consumption; imported materials are counted; and the quality of the material is inspected. In the first half of April, from one single item of imported material alone they saved more than 1,800 yuan. By taking similar measures, they can save 8,000 yuan in processing imported plastic bearings every month. In February this year, the profit from processing skipping-ropes was 10.24 percent; by April it had reached 20.6 percent--almost double!

Though the practice of assuming sole responsibility for profits and losses has been tried out for only 4 months, and there are still some shortcomings in expanding the decisionmaking power of enterprises, all three factory managers agreed that this practice has many advantages, its direction is correct, and it warrants popularization.

9039
CSO: 4006

MODERNIZING SHANGHAI'S LIGHT INDUSTRY UNDER DISCUSSION

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 9 Jun 80 p 1

[Article by staff correspondent: "How To Modernize Shanghai's Light Industry?"]

[Text] Departments and affiliated organizations under the Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Light Industry are holding discussions on the question of how to modernize the light industry of this municipality. All participants, including engineering and technical personnel, leading cadres, and economic and theoretical research personnel, agreed that to develop Shanghai's light industry, it is necessary to proceed from the real conditions of this locality, carry forward the superiority of technology and cooperation, overcome the disadvantageous conditions of production, vigorously grasp scientific research and the training of personnel, and develop "high," "elegant," "new," and "light-weight" products to meet the needs of markets at home and abroad.

These discussions started in March this year and have been held on more than 50 occasions on different scales. At the discussions, many comrades sized up the superiority of Shanghai's light industry mainly as follows: its technological foundation is good, its labor productivity is high, it has a complete range of lines of trade, its level of specialization is high, and its conditions for cooperation in the municipality are good. However, Shanghai's light industry has also its shortcomings, which are manifested mainly as follows: there is a shortage of farm and sideline raw materials, production sites are crowded, equipment is old and out-of-date, and many problems still remain in the handling of the "three wastes" and in the well-being of the workers. On the basis of this situation, many comrades made the following proposal: Shanghai's light industry should develop its strongpoints and avoid its shortcomings, advance in the direction of "elegance" (in designing, fabrications, and packaging), "new" (electronic, versatile, original, and easy-to-sell products), and "light-weight" (light-weight materials, light-weight structure, and easy to handle), and achieve high standards, accumulate more funds, and earn more foreign exchange.

All comrades participating in the discussions agreed that in recent years, with the development of science and technology and the rise in the people's standard of living, consumer demands for light industrial products are changing continuously, and studying and coping with such changes are urgent tasks confronting the personnel and workers of Shanghai's light industry. For instance, at present many women are working, and all of them are asking for the supply of light industrial products which can simplify household chores--for example, ready-to-serve foods, which the foodstuff industry must supply. At present, electronic technology has developed very quickly, and all light-weight industrial articles with electronic devices are well received by the consumers. Light industrial departments must strengthen the study and production of such electronic products as electronic watches, electronic sewing machines, and other items.

In facing the present situation of Shanghai's light industry--in which worksites are crowded, equipment is too old, and there is a shortage of raw and other materials--many comrades suggested introducing joint operations as an important means of developing Shanghai's light industry. This not only can help Shanghai's light industry to spare hands and concentrate forces for the development of new products and satisfy the needs of foreign and home markets, but it also can procure raw and other materials from all places to make up the shortage of supplies for mutual aid, mutual benefit, and common improvement.

9039
CSO: 4006

'XINHUA' FEATURES BEIJING'S GARMENT INDUSTRY

OW081238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Beijing, August 8 (Xinhua)--Beijing is trying to update its garment industry to meet a rapidly-growing demand for more fashionable clothes.

Traditionally conservative, Beijing has, nevertheless, seen a great increase in fashion consciousness in the past couple of years, especially among women. Young women with perms, bright dresses and high heels, a rare sight a few years ago, are now to be seen all over the city.

Even among the older people, the once-common khaki shirts and cotton pants are giving way to more colourful better-cut clothes.

Yang Shoushu, an official of the Beijing Garment Company, said: "The swing toward more fashionable clothes has posed a serious challenge to the city's 286 garment factories and 152 tailoring shops which are used to making dull, old styles."

"The city has 5,300 tailoring workers, but only 132 of them, less than three percent, can make fashionable clothes.

"Young workers have had no opportunity to learn new skills and fashions, especially during the cultural revolution when even studying such skills was criticized as serving the interests of the bourgeoisie.

"Beijing people still have to queue up all night outside some tailoring shops to have clothes measured and cut. Then they have to wait for another month to get the clothes made."

Yang Shoushu said the city started training courses at the beginning of last year and 1,100 young tailors have so far received on-the-job training.

Five veteran tailors from Shanghai, the centre of China's clothing industry, have been invited to Beijing to teach other tailors.

Experts will also be invited from other parts of China and retired tailors are encouraged to open their own businesses in the city and take on apprentices.

A total of 21 new tailoring shops have been set up this year and 91 families have opened private businesses. Another 48 pattern-cutting shops have been established, offering services from morning till night to meet the needs of the people who make their own clothes. An estimated 62 percent of households in Beijing own sewing machines and books on home tailoring sell quickly in the bookshop.

Yang Shoushu said a municipal research institute of dress designing is to be established before the end of this year.

CSO: 4020

BRIEFS

HARBIN SHOE EXPORT MEETING--The 1980 consultation meeting on exporting China's autumn leather shoes, sponsored by the China National Light Industrial Products Import and Export Corporation, opened in Harbin on 3 August. The opening ceremony was presided over by (Gao Fa), deputy general manager of the National Light Industrial Products Import and Export Corporation. Attending were nearly 100 representatives from more than 60 plants and factories in Hong Kong and Macao. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Aug 80]

GUANGDONG LIGHT, TEXTILE INDUSTRY--Recently, the light and textile departments in Guangdong suspended or postponed capital construction items which did not have sufficient resources, or lacked of hydrological and geological details, did not have a guaranteed supply of fuel, motive power and raw materials and have not solved the problems of pollution or are economically irrational. Investments were reduced by a total of 23 million yuan. These funds have been reinvested in the other capital construction projects which have fewer problems in construction and can earn more profits and foreign exchange. At present, the construction of 16 capital construction projects and the completion of 50 projects for the light and textile systems in the province are being stepped up. They will be completed and put into operation this year or next. [HK060959 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 5 Aug 80]

CSO: 4006

DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT FRAMEWORK CONSTRUCTION TERMED USEFUL

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Su Yan [5685 6056]: "We Should Develop Light Framework Construction To Suit Local Conditions"]

[Text] For a long time in architectural circles there have been many different opinions on the question of what kind of industrialized residential construction system is appropriate for China to develop. After reading the article "Different Opinions on Developing Light Framework Construction" in the 2 April GUANGMING RIBAO, I also would like to propose some ways of looking at the question, on the basis of what I know, for general discussion.

1. Is light framework construction worthy of study and promotion?

In 1958 the State Building Committee and the Chinese Architectural Association held a National Industrialized Residential Construction Experience Exchange Conference in Nanning, Guanxi. The conference analyzed the strengths and weaknesses and the developmental direction of formed, plank frame, light framework and masonry construction which China is promoting at present. It pointed out that since China's territory is vast, the actual circumstances of natural conditions, resource characteristics, and technical foundations differ, so we definitely cannot insist on uniformity but must suit measures to local conditions, use local materials and adopt a variety of paths to develop a variety of residential construction systems. I think that this is a correct direction. For several years, various systems have been proposed and developed. Light framework construction has the shortest history. In recent years it has been implemented in 11 provinces, cities and autonomous regions, and more than 200,000 square meters has been constructed, over 100,000 square meters in the medium-sized city of Suzhou alone. Practice proves that this is a construction system which has a future and vitality. I think that we should foster it, perfect it, improve it and develop it.

Is it appropriate to expand the light framework construction system in China? I think that in view of the specific conditions of each area, we should carry out a specific analysis and choose the one best suited to local conditions.

For example, project 850 on Nanking Road in Shanghai adopted the light framework construction system to build an 8-story building on a foundation suitable for a 5-story brick a 1 concrete structure, and with just one foundation saved 38 tons of steel, 56 tons of cement, 9 cubic meters of lumber and 38,000 yuan of capital. Calculated in terms of this single case, the consumption of steel dropped 7.6 kilograms, cement dropped 11.2 kilograms, and construction cost was lowered by 7.6 yuan. Practice tells us that in an area like Shanghai with soft footings, developing light framework construction system has evident superiority. This is sufficient to explain that it will be harmful if we confine our thinking by unconditionally judging standards on the basis of the report of the Seventh Plenary Session of the International Construction Research and Documentation Committee and agree that residential construction under 25 storys should use wood wall load-bearing structures.

2. What is the safety and structural function of light framework residences?

In 1976, during the Tangshan earthquake, a 5-story light framework residence just built in Tianjin suffered no damage. This fully proves that light framework residences with framework shearing stress structures have superior earthquake resistance and jingmao [3364 6931] link safety is reliable. In the past few years, to prove the safety of light framework structures, many units have conducted innumerable scientific tests of various different light framework construction junction points, including tests of entire light framework residential structures. The results of the tests show that the integrity of frame shearing stress wall structures is good, the structure's potential was great, and junction point structures could be adopted depending on the design demands, guaranteeing the safety of the building. It was definitely not as some comrades worried that the components were too fine and thin and the reliability of the interconnecting junction points was deficient.

Light framework structures use lightweight materials for the surrounding structure, but its insulating properties are far superior to other systems. The exterior surrounding wall structure of lightframe construction is not load bearing, and many kinds of materials and structural forms can be used, so it can be easily made solid and watertight. Thus, due to the reasonableness of the system itself, it can better resolve ordinary problems of heat, cracking, and leaking which accompany assembled type residential structures. As far as sound insulating characteristics are concerned, through testing, the insulation performance of some diaoding [0680 7307] light floor slabs was found to be better than the new, widely used perforated floor slabs. How, after many units have switched to using air entrained concrete blocks as dividing walls, sound insulating ability of interior partitions has reached 40 decibels, basically satisfying the requirements.

3. How is the technical and economic effectiveness of lightframe evaluated?

Appraising the technical and economic effectiveness of different industrialized construction systems, first of all requires setting unified standards, otherwise there is a loss of fairness and truthfulness. If we compare Beijing's formed and plankframe construction with the lightframe test construction, the standards for fitting the latter are obviously much higher than the former. Light framework construction has plastic flooring; plastic wallpaper; fiberglass bathtubs; decorations on the exterior walls, closets and small structural decoration; thus, the two cannot be compared. If we eliminate these factors that cannot be compared, it can be seen that the Beijing light frame test structures are actually basically close in cost of construction to plankframe construction.

At present, one important indicator for checking the economic effectiveness of construction materials technology is the cost per square meter. Included in the construction area is the space occupied by the walls, but in industrialized system construction there is a common characteristic and that is that the walls are thinner than brick walls, thus the wall area is smaller and the useable space larger, so that the functional value is higher. An evaluation of the technical and economic effectiveness of construction materials must fully consider this point. Taking Suzhou as an example, the construction cost per square meter of useable area in brick and concrete buildings is 93.22 yuan; the cost per square meter of useable area in light frame buildings is 97.39 yuan, a difference of only 4.40.

Furthermore, any new system has a developmental stage. In the early stages of development, for a variety of reasons it is almost a universal law that building costs tend to be high. We believe that through constant improvement in design and technology, constant strengthening of management, and after the change in the irrational phenomena that the higher the degree of commoditizing, the higher the price, the higher the degree of mechanization, the higher the price, the construction costs of an assembly-type industrialized construction system will come close to those of the traditional brick and concrete construction. It should be the same with lightframe construction.

In sum, a comprehensive study of lightframe construction should recognize that it has many superior features, such as the fact that deadweight is light, it uses less cement, which other industrialized systems cannot match; large quantities of industrial wastes are used as light-weight wall materials which can improve the urban environment, stop pollution and protect the ecological balance; the treatment of building surfaces is flexible so that it can adapt to different types of civil construction applications and flexibly change residential arrangements along with improvements in the standard of living. Of course, there are still some shortcomings in lightframe construction, but with effort they can be resolved. Thus, I think that in a country as large as ours, it is appropriate to develop a light framework construction system which suits the local conditions.

8226
CSO: 4006

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

FOUR PRIORITIES PROPOSED IN SUPPLY OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 80 p 1

[Article by Sang Rubin [2718 1172 3453] and He Chunli [6320 2504 4539]: "Municipal Construction Materials Supply Company Proposes "Four Priorities" in Supply of Building Materials; Priority Supply of Materials for Construction To Facilitate People's Livelihood, Improve the Environment, Develop Science and Technology, and Culture and Tourism"]

[Text] The Beijing Municipal Construction Materials Supply Company has actively implemented the spirit of the four proposals made by the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee with regard to work directions in the capital, and recently formulated "four priorities" for supply of building materials and has already begun to put them into effect.

First, priority supply of materials to construction projects which will aid the continuous improvement of the capital's economy and make the people's livelihood secure and convenient. This year, the construction of dormitories for staff and employees in the city comprised 65 percent of the total area of work completed in the city. They used a great deal of materials, but there were many gaps. In addition to organizing sources of supply in Beijing, this company has also actively developed sources outside the city. Furthermore, they have already submitted a supply plan for this year's capital construction mission of 184,000 square meters for the commercial and service industries, and they have guaranteed prompt supply of building materials.

Second, priority supply of materials to construction projects which will improve Beijing's environment and turn the capital into an attractive and clean modernized city. The company has already prepared materials and made up a supply plan for projects in this year's plan for municipal construction and for water pollution treatment and control of the three wastes of seven units. They have already prepared materials for the second loop road, which is about to be built, and the widening of roads at new [illegible] sections; it can supply them at any time.

Third, priority supply of materials to construction projects which will make the capital the city with the most developed culture, science and technology and the highest educational level in the entire country. The company has specially sent people to the construction sites of the capital construction to improve the city's six universities and 39 middle and elementary schools and technical units to learn of the materials situation and to organize transportation to guarantee that when construction starts the materials will be there to satisfy the needs of the users.

Fourth, priority supply of materials to construction projects which will develop the capital's tourist industry. For the construction of the new 7,000 square meter Yanxiang [3601 5046] Hotel, the user at first proposed using white brick for the main structure. The cadres and professionals of the local materials companies under the main company immediately sent 2 million white bricks to be used in the Yanxiang Hotel project. Later on, the design for the project was changed and the user switched to red brick. The professionals of the company spared no pains to provide 1.7 million red bricks.

8226
CSO: 4006

BRIEFS

GUANGXI CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--In the first half of 1980, 47.8 percent of the year's plans for capital construction in Guangxi were completed. The region has also fulfilled 57.6 percent of the state's investment for the year. During this period, 350,000 square meters of residential housing were also completed, an increase of 74.1 percent over the corresponding period of last year. Since this year, the capital construction front of the region has stopped the production of items which are in full or excessive supply including metallurgy, machinery, petrochemical and coal products; items which are in short supply including the light and textile industry and construction of residential housing are being strengthened. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Aug 80]

CSO: 4006

TIANJIN CITY CONDUCTS PRICE CONTROL SURVEY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 May 80 p 3

[Text] Tianjin--Acting upon the sentiments expressed in the circular issued by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on price management, the Second Tianjin Municipal Bureau of Commerce began a price survey on April 22. The bureau was aware that past price surveys merely "scratched the surface" and offered only "temporary relief but no permanent cure for ills." It was determined this time to put an end to unauthorized price hikes and disguised price hikes once and for all. Their emphasis is on fostering self-motivation among cadres, staff members and workers in implementing the party's price policies and enforcing price stability. The following three steps are being taken during the general price survey now underway:

1. Study sessions are run to enable cadres in pricing, business, production and financial departments of city- and district-run companies, as well as managers of lower-level stores and large retail shops, to study documents issued by the CCP Central Committee and the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee on price management and on prevention of unauthorized and disguised price hikes. Participants are able to exchange candid views in a businesslike manner, to sum up experiences and lessons of the past, and to raise their consciousness. Comrades who have taken part in these sessions pledge unanimously to set a personal example in obeying price policies and to act immediately to end all violations. Former violators pledge to learn from their mistakes and not to repeat them.

2. Changes are introduced in the survey methods. Past surveys stressed self-discipline in curbing violations. The current survey relies on spot checks to reinforce self-discipline. These spot checks are unannounced and are conducted in total surprise. Violators discovered in the spot checks are subject to criticism-education, administrative reprimand, economic sanction, or legal action, depending on the seriousness of the offenses, in strict accordance with the instructions of the CCP Central Committee. The spot checks will be continued beyond the duration of the current general survey.

3. Businesses in the same line of work are required to take concerted and realistic steps to prevent recurrence of price violations, or other acts detrimental to public interests, which are uncovered during the general survey. Price management from now on will affect all levels of commercial activities, such as ordering, wholesale, reprocessing and retail. It will be enforced in a routine and systematic manner.

To achieve this goal, the Second Tianjin Municipal Bureau of Commerce is setting up a price management network from top to bottom. The Bureau itself has added a price-control department. City-owned companies have added price-control sections. District-owned companies and lower-level stores are instructed to appoint price-control personnel with well-defined responsibilities and authorities, to formulate price-control and penalty rules, and to conduct regular and spot checks.

9055
CSO: 4006

BRIEFS

GANSU COMMERCIAL FRONT--The gansu commercial departments did a good job improving supply and marketing methods in the first 6 months of 1980. The volume of commodities purchased by the commercial departments in the province increased 2220.46 percent over the corresponding 1979 period. The volume of retail commodity sales increased 9.89 percent over the corresponding 1979 period. By the end of June, commercial departments and supply and marketing cooperatives had fulfilled 52.57 percent of the state plan for commodities purchased for export, up 46.2 percent over the corresponding 1979 period. [SK060028 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 31 Jul 80]

GUIYANG COMMODITY PRICE MEETING--Recently, Guiyang municipality held a meeting of commodity prices to vigorously discuss the reason why indiscriminate and disguised price increases cannot be stopped. The participants put forward some concrete measures for curbing such evil practices, pledged to hold a rally in the municipality to cite and reward units and individuals who have properly implemented the commodity price policy and seriously deal with those who have violated the commodity price policy. They have also pledged to establish the system of commodity price inspectors and promulgate the provisional method of rewards and punishment for commodity price management. [HK051351 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 1 Aug 80]

LIAONING TRADE FAIR--Dalian, 5 Aug--The Foreign Trade Corporation of Liaoning Province opened its first big trade fair today in the seaside city of Dalian. The corporation was set up on July 1 this year. According to the corporation, more than 600 businessmen from nearly 50 countries and regions are scheduled to attend the fair. They will hold trade talks with the branches of the corporation about cereals, oils and foodstuffs, native produce and animal byproducts, textiles, light industrial products, chemicals, arts and crafts and machinery. The fair is scheduled to close on August 20. Liaoning Province is China's leading heavy industrial center. It is also the top producer of tussah silk and the biggest apple grower. Its exports include machinery, chemicals, tussah silk, fruit, talcum powder, shell carvings, glassware and other arts and crafts. [OW061101 Beijing Xinhua in English 1230 GMT 5 Aug 80]

CSO: 4020

FOREIGN TRADE

SWEDEN'S VOLVO SIGNS LARGE BARTER DEAL FOR TRUCKS, BUSES

Agreement With Guang-Dong Province

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 12 Jul 80 p 12

[Article by Peter Sandberg: "Volvo Makes Billion Kroner Business Deal with Chinese Province"]

[Text] Volvo has signed a contract to sell the Chinese Guang-Dong province 500 million kroner worth of trucks, heavy machinery, buses and engines a year for 5 years. A condition of the contract is that Volvo succeeds in selling Chinese merchandise abroad for the equivalent amount. If this is successful, it will be Volvo's biggest private business deal so far.

"This is the result of our competing for the building of a large truck plant which China intends to use for the production of 50,000 trucks a year. This is a matter of millions of kroner. Through these negotiations we have made contacts in various ministries. We have also searched through China for such deals," says Bertil Bengtsson, deputy director for Volvo-International.

This transaction does not have anything directly to do with the truck plant. The contract is with the Guang-Dong province. That is one of China's largest and most industrially developed provinces, where Canton is the capital.

The Chinese government has for some years now allowed the individual provinces to make their own foreign transactions. The stipulation is, however, that there is no exchange deficiency.

Frame Contract

The contract Volvo has made is a frame contract. During 5 years the corporation must deliver its products for the maximum of 500 million kroner a year. The total amount within the frame is 2.5 billion kroner.

The deal is based on the stipulation that the province must export exactly as much as they import. For that reason Volvo has two international trading companies as partners in the deal.

Volvo's sale to China is therefore directly connected with how much Chinese merchandise Volvo and the two trading companies succeed in selling in the world market.

"For competitive reasons we will not disclose who our partners are. We maintain contacts with trading companies through our [illegible] office to be able to make transactions of this kind, among other things," says Bengtsson.

He thinks that the chances are good that the frame contract will be fulfilled.

Great Volume

"The limitation lies in the ability of the Chinese to deliver the industrial goods we are to sell. The first year we will not reach anything like 500 million kroner; but from then on the possibilities are good. Our partners are experts in selling the products that count in the world market. We are talking about great volumes," says Bengtsson.

The contract was signed in the beginning of May. Volvo has, however, not released any information regarding the contract. "Understandably we do not want to invite competition," says Bengtsson.

Textiles

Bengtsson says he is unwilling to disclose what Chinese merchandise is at stake until later. The Guang-Dong province has a wide spectrum of industrial production. Companies from Hong Kong have established themselves there among others. The Chinese merchandise that is most competitive on the world market are textiles, wood, basketwork, tools and other metal products, etc.

"The Chinese are first and foremost interested in heavy trucks, construction equipment and busses for their industrial development. We also expect to sell a great number of marine engines for the river and canal traffic," says Bengtsson.

Volvo already exports on a considerably large scale to China; during 1978-79 a total of 200 million kroner.

The 500 million kroner correspond to 2-3,000 trucks or approximately 8 percent of Volvo's truck production.

"This is a good contract in view of the fact that it is long term and stable, that it is based on the present production capacity in Sweden and China, and that it can be expanded," says Bengtsson.

Foreign Exchange Problem

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 12 Jul 80 p 12

[Article by Olle Rossander: "Barter Deals: China's Greatest Import Opportunity"]

[Text] This type of barter deal is the only possibility for China to import from the industrial countries on a larger scale. China does not have enough foreign exchange to pay with, and their own currency is not accepted abroad.

Per-Olof Lansing, the China expert for the Export Council, believes that Volvo is risking not being able to fulfill the contract and consequently not utilizing their annual quota efficiently.

"Perhaps the contract will provide Volvo with exports worth 200-300 million kroner for the first year," says Lansing. In general, Sweden's chances of exporting to China look good, even if there is still competition for this type of extremely complicated barter transaction.

"The new situation where more provinces are allowed to deal independently certainly makes it more difficult for small companies," Lansing emphasizes. "They must hunt for clients, provinces or places in China, and then find someone who is willing to buy the Chinese merchandise that will be bartered. This method favors the bigger companies."

Business will be slack in the beginning and the competition stiff, but in the long run China will become an enormous market. Sweden has a little edge over the others, and it is in our favor that we were among the first countries to recognize China. The quick recognition Sweden gave to the revolutionary regime was not just any diplomatic token of sympathy, but simply a logical result of the Swedish principle to recognize the government that de facto rules a country.

Sweden was also among the first to recognize the Soviet Union occupation of Estland.

9583
CSO: 3109

GUANGDONG PROVINCE COMPLETES RIVER SURVEY

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 80 p 1

[Text] A survey of Guangdong Province rivers was by and large completed by the end of April. The survey covered 10,000 kilometers of the navigable portions of approximately 1,000 rivers in the province. It yielded reliable information, for the first time, on the technical problems of harnessing these rivers for economic benefit. This material will be useful in formulating future plans to develop communications in Guangdong Province.

Our province is criss-crossed by inland waterways. Water-borne cargo now accounts for more than half of the total cargo transported in our province. The volume transported on inland rivers again represents 75 percent of the water-borne volume. The construction and upkeep of navigation courses along these rivers, therefore, is a prerequisite to the development of river transportation.

Since liberation, three river surveys have been conducted in Guangdong Province. However, changes over the decades along the rivers have made previous data almost useless as a reference in planning river transportation. Thus, a survey and inspection of the rivers, cross-river cables, dams, dikes, boat moorings, and bridges was begun in late June 1979 to gain a better understanding of the conditions of the waterways for use as a reference in planning future communications in our province.

The survey has so far turned up reliable information on the navigable mileage of each river, on its width, on its hydrological characteristics, on the condition of its base, on the number of river-crossing and river-blocking structures over major rivers, on the natural resources of the area drained by each river, on industrial and agricultural production and facilities, and on communications and transportation facilities along each river. In addition, data of technical and economic significance have been compiled by the water system and by the region.

Ten new maps showing the state of waterways in various major valleys of the province have been drawn.

9055
CSO: 4006

TRANSPORTATION

DEEPWATER WHARF ADDED TO BEILUN HARBOR, ZHEJIANG PROVINCE

Shanghai WEN HUI PAO in Chinese 26 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Like a miracle, a huge deepwater wharf suddenly rose up on the south bank of the Chintang Canal in Hangzhou Bay at a spot where the canal empties into the rolling Yellow Sea. The first large wharf designed and built by Chinese, it is capable of handling 100,000 tons of mineral ores. It is the Wharf of Beilun Harbor in Zhejiang Province, which marked its completion yesterday.

Beilun Harbor is a hub of sea-land transportation. Water in the harbor is 50 meters or deeper, making the site an ideal deepwater seaport. The Beilun Wharf was put together by Baogang Steel Company in Shanghai. It boasts a 100,000-ton unloading berth, two 25,000-ton loading berths, a conveyor bridge 1,000-meters long, and a yard capable of storing 500,000 tons of mineral ores at a time. The fully automated modern loading and unloading equipment was foreign-made. When this mammoth revolving wharf is in full operation, it will handle 20 million tons of mineral ores a year. This compares to roughly one-third of the capacity of Shanghai Harbor.

This is China's first wharf with a 100,000-ton capacity built on a foundation of steel pipes. The contractors, the First and the Third Bureaus of Navigational Engineering under the Ministry of Communications, made ingenious use of both advanced foreign technology and, in a pioneer spirit of hard struggle, of the simple equipment they possessed. The method of driving piles into the ground involved an innovation. Personnel of the Research Institute and the Design Department of the Third National Bureau of Navigation ran 19 tests and finally developed a new technique--making a half-enclosed foundation. Application of this technique saved 3,400 meters of steel pipes, or 5 million yuan in dollar terms.

The Pre-mixed Concrete Factory of the Fourth Department of the Third National Bureau of Navigation is a newcomer to the industry. It had to build its factory and produce concrete at the same time. Their ingenious use of available resources, innovation and reform enabled them to produce 27,000 cubic meters of concrete in 10 months.

Beilun Harbor personnel also made major innovations in wharf design, foundation design, and method of transporting steel pipes on water to save an estimated 15 million yuan in capital investment.

Construction of Beilun Wharf began in January 1979. Sixteen months later the main structure was completed. This is a rare feat of speed in the annals of China's harbor construction.

9055
CSO: 4006

TRANSPORTATION

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG VEHICLE MANAGEMENT MEETING--The Heilongjiang provincial meeting on motor vehicle management, sponsored by the Provincial People's Government, was concluded in Jiamusi municipality on 7 August. The meeting called for unified management of motor vehicles in various organizations, enterprises and establishments throughout the province so as to save fuel. Chen Jianfei, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee and provincial deputy governor, attended and addressed the meeting. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Aug 80]

XINJIANG HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION--Urumqi, 4 Aug--A certain unit under the PLA Capital Construction Engineer Corps is speeding up the building of the Tianshan highway, a traffic artery linking south and north Xinjiang. As of now, its roadbed project has been completed. Also known as Dushanzi-Kuqa highway, it begins at north Xinjiang's "Petroleum Town" Dushanzi and ends at south Xinjiang's Kuqa, totaling 532 kilometers. When completed it will help develop Xinjiang and strengthen the motherland's northwestern frontier defense. [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0143 GMT 4 Aug 80]

NORTHWEST HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION--Urumqi, 5 Aug--An engineering corps of the Chinese People's Liberation Army is now laying asphalt on the roadbeds of a highway that crosses the Tianshan mountains in the middle of Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region in northwest China. Starting from Dushanzi, known as "The Oil City" in north Xinjiang, the 532-kilometer-long highway goes to Kuqa county in the south. It crosses 2 swiftrunning rivers, 3 snow-capped mountain slopes 3,500 meters above sea level and a grassland. Completion of the highway will improve Xinjiang's communications. [Text] [OW060025 Beijing Xinhua in English 1233 GMT 5 Aug 80]

CSO: 4020 **END**

END OF
FICHE
DATE FILMED

Sept. 11, 1980